

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

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It is reported that the plague is spreading rapidly, and has passed the limits where the last cases were officially reported. Railway cuts from Russia are not admitted into Germany, and severe quarantine measures are enforced on the frontier and the Black Sea and Danube ports. It is expected that the French Cabinet will be formed to-day, with only two or three new members. Rain is much needed in India, and fears are entertained concerning the Spring crops. Albert Grant, of London, has failed, with liabilities amounting to £68,193.

THE PLAGUE SPREADING.

PASSAGE OF THE SCOURGE BEYOND THE LIMITS OFFICIALLY ASSIGNED TO IT—SEVERE QUARANTINE RESTRICTIONS—ORIGIN AND PROGRESS OF THE PESTILENCE.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 8, 1870.

The Daily Telegraph's Vienna correspondent says: The German Ambassador at St. Petersburg has advised his Government that the plague is spreading rapidly. It has passed the limits where, according to official accounts, the last case was reported.

The *Times's* correspondent at Berlin says that Russian railway cars are no longer admitted to German territory. The export of grain from Poland will suffer severely from this restriction. The Rumanian Government is discussing the expediency of prohibiting the transit of Russian provisions sent to victual the Balkan Army. The Russian Sanitary Commission has proposed to shut off the Volga line from all intercourse with Western Russia, and permit communication only under quarantine.

ST. PETERSBURG, Monday, Feb. 3, 1879.

The *Official Messenger* says the *Governor-General* of Moscow contradicts the report of the appearance of the plague in a village near that city.

VIENNA, Monday, Feb. 3, 1879.

The *Press* says: Austria is about to issue an order forbidding travellers from Russia to cross the frontier unless provided with passes from the Sanitary authorities.

The *Twice* proposes that Russian ports be quarantined against at Turkish ports on the European coast of the Black Sea.

The East Rumanian Commission has proposed

the same measure along the coast from Rastatt to Bourges.

Roumania has decreed a similar course in the Delta of the Danube and on the coast of the Dobruja, and has issued regulations identical with these put in force by Austria in regard to traffic and the importation of goods across the Russian frontier.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 15-1904.

The *British Medical Journal* publishes the following:

The Vienna medical-surgical *Central Blatt* of January 24 states the origin of the pestilence in Russia as follows: "A Cossack returning from the war at Weifank brought his lady-love a shawl, which was probably a part of his spoil. The girl wore it constantly and sickened with the disease. On the 21st of November, she died, leaving the following four days the other members of her family victims and died. The disease spread rapidly, but the local authorities had had acquired verities concerning the fact that inhabitants of the village had died, and those remaining alive were unable to bury the victims. On the 22nd of November, but the Government was only its first day of its efforts on the 13th of December. Ten days later the plague reached the Caucasus. The military or charitable means were taken for preventing its spreading further. The authorities and students were ordered to be absent from the place for just time. As the only way of arresting the disease is to prevent all communication with the districts where it reigns and all other means are fruitless, a double cordon is being formed, firstly in the towns and villages, shutting off the infected places from the rest of the country; secondly, by surrounding the places with troops, so that nobody is allowed to pass in or out. Quarantines are also being instituted on the basis of the following: when the plague reaches a place, the population is said to take an active part in preventing the spreading of the sanitary measures on both borders of the Volga to the Caspian. Four quarantines have been founded in Astrakhan, Saratov, Orenburg and Samara. The plague in Russia is almost incredible. Every class and station is infected, and the Russian Government is almost interminable, even postal communication, between the rest of Russia and the Volga. Letters sent from Astrakhan and Saratov are not allowed to be sent to the rest of Russia. Some people even refuse to take pepper money, fearing the germ of the infection might be communicated through it. It is not possible to see the terror which has taken possession of the people.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

It is expected the Cabinet will be reconstructed tomorrow with only two or three new members. M. Tellechea de Barr will certainly retire.

The *Times* says besides Mr. Washington, the following Ministers will remain in office: Mr. M. de Maistre, President and Lord Say, General Greeley and Admiral Folger.

Additional returns from the supplementary elections yesterday for Members of the Chamber of Deputies have come to hand. M. de Fourtoul and Baron Reule, both Conservatives, have been elected. Count de Noh, Conservative, was defeated by M. Magner, Republican. Marquis de La Rochejaquelein, Conservative, was defeated by M. Jourdain, Repu-

William M. Bruce, Republican, is probably elected, vice Horace B. Mayberry, who declined to stand. Governor-elect Wood will call on the 15th of February. The Republicans have been elected for Montana and Texas, respectively. Second ballots are necessary at Utah and Tennessee.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 3, 1879.

A Paris dispatch to *The Standard* says: The Duc d'Aumale, commander of the seventh Army Corps, is to be placed in command of the 11th division, and the present Duke of Orleans is to succeed the Duc d'Aumale, and General Fauri is to be Minister of War.

A Paris dispatch to *The Standard*: The opinion gains ground that the Chambers will speedily abandon Versailles for Paris.

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BUSINESS TROUBLES IN ENGLAND.

FAILURE OF ALBERT GRANT-MILLS (LONDON) AND RUNNING ON SHORT TIME—THE HATFIELD STRIKES.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 3, 1879.

Albert Grant has filed a petition in bankruptcy. His liabilities are £251,000.

A notice of 10 per cent reduction in wages from the 15th of February has been posted in the Tyne shipbuilding yards. This will affect 6,000 workmen.

Of the 112 cotton mills in the Bolton district 23 are

tion and 28 are working on short time in consequence of the depression of trade.

The Trades Association's dispatch from Liverpool says the trans-Atlantic steamers can neither be loaded nor discharged on account of the dock labourers' strike. The steamers anchored for New York will, however, sail punctually with or without cargo. If so, the masters have warned the men that they are driving trade from Liverpool.

THE BRITISH INVASION.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 3, 1879.

The *Outbreak of The Civil and Military Gazette* of Lahore, telegrams from Khulna-Gabrala, January 27, that supplies there are abundant.

the commissariat in the rear of the Army are in a deplorable state. The commissary officers appear unable to forward stores to the front. The cavalry and army-borne men and horses are suffering from want of clothing and food. The people of the country are sickly, and inclined to be insolent. All natives suspected of bearing arms in Candahar have been searched, the concealment of arms being punished. Four emphysematous persons have died from starvation, and starvation, the forward movements to Ghisnar and Khilid-ghural are attributed to Candahar to the scarcity of food in the neighborhood. The camp there are dying daily in great numbers. The supply of food having arrived too late to save them, from the effects of previous starvation. The troops are in good health and spirit, but are beginning to weary of the heat and hardship of the campaign and would gladly go to water and return home.